

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, July 3, 1897.

At 1020 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.		Chinese Names.
Bacon, English, lb.	—	來路烟猪肉
" Ame. Sugar cured, "	320	花旗烟猪肉
" Footcure, "	220	福州烟猪肉
" Japan, cured, "	240	日本烟猪肉
Beef, sirloin & prime cut, catty	140	牛腩肉
" Corned, catty	140	牛腩肉
" Roast, "	150	牛腩肉
" Soup, "	100	牛腩肉
" Steak, "	120	牛腩肉
Bullock's Brains, per set	60	牛腦
" Tongue fresh, each	250	牛舌
" " corned, "	310	牛舌
" Head, "	500	牛頭
" Heart, "	150	牛心
" Hump, Salt catty	140	牛心
" Feet, each	60	牛蹄
" Kidneys, "	50	牛腰
" Tail, "	100	牛尾
" Liver, catty	70	牛肝
" Tripe (undressed) catty	60	牛肚
Calves Head and Feet, set	500	花銀火腿
Hams, American, lb.	320	金華火腿
" Chinese, "	240	來路火腿
" English, New, "	440	日本火腿
" Japan cured, "	260	上海火腿
" Shanghai, "	220	平肝肉
Mutton Chop, "	160	羊手
" Leg, "	160	羊手
" Shoulder, "	120	羊手
Pigs' Chittlings, catty	70	豬蹄
" Feet, "	110	豬蹄
" Fry, "	160	豬蹄
" Head, each	500	豬頭
" Heart, "	50	豬心
" Kidneys, pair	70	豬腰
" Liver, lb.	100	豬肝
Pork Chop, catty	180	豬蹄
" Corned, "	—	豬蹄
" Leg, "	190	豬蹄
" Fat or Lard, "	100	豬油
Sheep's Head and Feet, set	350	羊手
" Heart, each	50	羊心
" Kidneys, "	70	羊腰
" Liver, lb.	100	羊肝
Sucking Pig, each	\$1.75 \$1.25	生油
Suet, Beef, lb.	110	生油
" Mutton, "	100	生油
Veal, catty	130	生油

Poultry.

Chicken, catty	230	雞仔
Capon, "	160	雞仔
Ducks, each	140	鴨
Doves, "	120	鴨
Eggs, Hen, doz.	120	鴨
" Duck, "	110	鴨
Geece, catty	190	鴨
Grouse, "	180	鴨
Hares, each	—	鴨
Musk Deer, "	—	鴨
Partridges, "	—	鴨
Pigeons, "	170	鴨
Pheasant, brace	—	鴨
Rice Birds, doz.	—	鴨
Quail, each	—	鴨
Snipe, "	—	鴨
Turkeys, Cook, catty	450	鴨
" Hen, "	350	鴨
Toal, each	—	鴨
Wild Ducks, pair	—	鴨

Fish.

Barbel, catty	200	魚
Bream, "	80	魚
Bombay Ducks, 100 pieces	250	魚
O'ton Fresh Water Fish, catty	—	魚
Carp, "	100	魚
Outfish, "	—	魚
Qodfish, Salt, "	80	魚
Crabs, "	150	魚
Cuttle Fish, "	80	魚
Dab, "	60	魚
Dace, "	90	魚
Dog Fish, "	—	魚
Eels, Congor, "	—	魚
" Fresh water, "	200	魚
Eels, Yellow, "	180	魚
Flie Fish, "	250	魚
Frogs, "	80	魚
Fresh Fish, "	200	魚
Garoupe, "	200	魚
Gudgeon, "	80	魚
Gurnard, "	120	魚
Horrings, "	120	魚
" smoked, box	—	魚
Halibut, catty	180	魚
Labrus, "	180	魚
Loach, "	140	魚
Lobsters, "	180	魚
Mackeral, "	—	魚
Munk Fish, "	—	魚
Mullet, "	120	魚
Oysters, "	—	魚
Parrotfish, "	180	魚
Park, "	140	魚

Plaice, catty	200	魚
Pomfret, White, "	130	魚
Pomfret, Black, "	250	魚
Prawns, "	50	魚
Ray, "	90	魚
Rock Fish, "	80	魚
Roach, "	—	魚
Salmon, (Canton), "	200	魚
Shark, "	60	魚
Salt Fish, "	100	魚
Skate, "	50	魚
Sturgeon, "	140	魚
Snapper, "	220	魚
Soles, "	200	魚
Tench, "	—	魚
Turbot, "	100	魚
Turtles, small, fresh water, "	300	魚
Whiting, catty	70	魚
White Bait, "	90	魚

Fruits.

Apples, (California), catty	300	果
" (Tientsin), "	—	果
" (Japan), "	230	果
Bananas, fragrant, "	40	果
" (Ordies), "	50	果
Chestnuts, Chinese, "	150	果
Carambola, "	100	果
Cocanuts, each	50	果
Ground Nuts, catty	90	果
Grapes, "	170	果
Lemons, China, "	200	果
" Peel, "	—	果
Lichises, Dried, "	250	果
" Fresh, "	150	果
Limes, "	—	果
Mango, (Saigon), each	—	果
" (Malacca), "	—	果
Mangosteen, dozen	—	果
Oranges, Sweet, catty	180	果
" Green, "	100	果
" Red, "	—	果
Olive, "	—	果
Pine-apples, each	100	果
Pears, catty	100	果
" (Tientsin), "	300	果
Plum, Red, "	60	果
Pumelo, each	130	果
" (Siam), catty	100	果
Peach, (Sweet), "	100	果
Raspberries, Muscatel, "	—	果
" Pudding, "	—	果
Water Chestnuts, com. "	40	果
" Mandarin, "	60	果
Walnuts, "	130	果

Vegetables, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai, catty	—	菜
Beans, (French), "	110	菜
" Long, "	30	菜
Beet Root, each	30	菜
Brinjals, Green, catty	—	菜
" Red, "	80	菜
Brassica, "	40	菜
Bamboo Shoots, "	70	菜
Cabbage, Chinese com. "	30	菜
Cabbage, each	100	菜
Carrots, catty	70	菜
Celery, Chinese, "	70	菜
" English, "	—	菜
Chilies Dried, "	130	菜
" Red, "	80	菜
Curry Stuff, English, "	40	菜
Cucumbers, "	30	菜
Bitter Squash, "	20	菜
Garlic, "	40	菜
Ginger, young, "	50	菜
Horseradish, S'hal, "	120	菜
Indian Corn, pieces	30	菜
Lettuce, (English), each	10	菜
Mushrooms, Fresh, catty	80	菜
Onions, Bombay, "	80	菜
" Green, "	30	菜
" Shanghai, "	60	菜
" Japan, "	50	菜
Okrose, "	120	菜
Parley, English, bundle	10	菜
Potatoes, Sweet, catty	20	菜
" Shanghai, "	40	菜
" Japan, "	20	菜
" American, "	—	菜
" Footchow, "	—	菜
" Mauso, "	30	菜
Pumpkin, "	20	菜
Purline, "	5	菜
Papaw, "	25	菜
Radish, dozen	20	菜
Rice, best quality, per picul	\$4.50	菜
" Common, catty	\$4.10	菜
Schalots, catty	60	菜
Spinage, (Chinese), "	—	菜
Spinach, "	20	菜
Snake Gourd, "	40	菜
Tomatoes, "	30	菜
Taro, "	20	菜
Turnips, Paoli, (Long), "	80	菜
Vegetable Marrow, "	20	菜
" (Long), "	—	菜
Water Cresses, "	90	菜

Wm. MACDONALD,
General Manager of Market

IN PRAISE OF HONGKONG.

The following extract from a private letter of a German resident of Kobe, who went home for a trip on the German mail steamer *Prinz Heinrich*, is published in the *Kobe Chronicle*:

"I enjoyed my stay in Hongkong very much. The place appeared to me like paradise; the beautiful and splendid vegetation, its variety and exuberance appear to us people from higher latitudes like wonders. In the bushes, full of many coloured flowers, the singing of birds is continuous, and pigeons and jackdaws are innumerable. As I lived just above the public garden, I was in a good position to observe. The garden contains an incredible number of plants, bushes, and trees from all parts of the world, all named and specified. Many an hour I have spent there. Remarkable too, is what the English have made of this island of rocks. Half of the island is covered with a number of roads in perfect condition all over the island, what substantial and splendid buildings carried up to the very top of the mountain. The Waterworks receive their water from the other side of the island through a tunnel, filter it above the town, distribute it and pump it even to the houses on the Peak. Our Japanese friends might learn something from this; also Mr. Trotter—if we were not in a chronic state of impatience as regards Municipal funds. The people seemed to me more diligent than in Kobe. I had much opportunity of looking about and seeing the shops, where, with the exception of silver goods, everything decorative is from Japan. The market buildings are excellent, and I admired especially the excellent arrangements to keep cars and other fish. Men work pumps continually, whereby the water is in constant motion and mixes with the air. The abundance of tropical fruits and vegetables in the markets is noticeable. But I liked the bachelors' shops less. Referring to the *Prinz Heinrich*, the writer is strong in his praise of the vessel, which on the run to Singapore went as steady as if no sea could make her roll. The appointments, he says, are those of a palace, and the speed of the two days preceding arrival at Singapore was 306 and 330 knots respectively.

'GOD SAVE THE QUEEN' UP TO DATE.

According to a contemporary (writes *Truth*), there is not one of us who, challenged suddenly to recite the words of what Mr. W. S. Gilbert calls "our Hymn to the National Anthem," could go correctly through the verses. I am inclined to think that my contemporary is right. We all of us know the tune of "God save the Queen," but when it comes to the words that is a very different matter. The fact is that most people are apt to sing their own version of those words. Thus it is not difficult to imagine the enthusiastic "Big Englander" yelling, with swelling chest and quivering nostrils, some such version as this:

Thy choicest gifts in ore
O God be pleased to pour—
On me, I mean;
Stop pens censorious,
Make me notorious—
Wealthy and glorious—
God save the Queen!

Let me grab niggers' land,
Let me control the Rand—
God save the Queen!
Let me defy the laws,
And raid without a cause;
Let me get the applesauce—
God save the Queen!

Then there is the Colonial magnate. One seems to hear him scolding:—
Oh, may this Jubilee—
Make me a C. M. G.—
God save the Queen!
Things look extremely bright,
Joseph is most polite,
I may go back a Knight—
God save the Queen!

Nor does it require any very great stretch of imagination to fancy the New Millionaire declaiming, with great gusto some such sentiments as these:—
O God, confound 'the Bears';
Send up my stocks and shares—
God save the Queen!
Oh, let me quickly get
Info the sanctified set—
Make me a Baronet—
God save the Queen!

Oh, let this record year
Crown my most odd career—
God save the Queen!
Let sham philanthropy
Gild now my profligacy
(All on the strict Q. T.)—
God save the Queen!

Think, too, what an army of subscription-seeking Titmice, and Tordias there must now be all over the country engaged in singing some such verse as this:—
Hope on our projects gleams—
God help our varied schemes—
God save the Queen!
Our loyal plans we mix
With most self-seeking tricks;
On these our hopes we fix—
God save the Queen!

And can we not fancy an ambitious nobleman singing:—
Oh, I must out a dash!
Oh, I must spend my cash—
God save the Queen!
I'm but a Marxist now,
But strawberry leaves I vow,
Soon shall entwine my brow—
God save the Queen!

Whilst as to the householder on the line of route of the Royal procession, this, doubtless, is the sort of version he sings:—
Since I have exerts to sell
Oh, let me sell them well—
God save the Queen!
May every window go,
For fifty pounds or so,
Than I will shout, "Bravo!"
God save the Queen!

No credit, that's my tack,
No money given back—
God save the Queen!
Bless her a thousand fold
For what I want is gold:
Till all my cash is sold—
God save the Queen!

PATENT MUSIC BOXES, VIOLINS (fine models),
Mandolins, and Strings of all kinds. W.
Robinson & Co.

THE NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

The half-yearly summary of banking accounts published in the *Economist* gives some idea of the national prosperity. These figures show in round numbers that on Saturday, May 22nd, the joint stock banks of England and Wales held on deposit or current account about £550,000,000 of the country's savings. For the second time in a decade there is a slight falling-off as compared with the previous half-year, the deficiency of some £15,000,000 being caused by one amalgamation and one failure. Otherwise the accumulation of our hoard has steadily progressed from £323,000,000 in 1886. The Scotch and Irish banks have on their books £141,000,000, the share of the former being rather more than double that of the latter, while £2,500,000 are garnered up in the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands. Foreign and colonial houses possessing London offices show a sum of no less than £243,000,000 on their books, and private bankers, so far as they disclose their business, are entrusted with some £50,000,000 of the country's wealth. Thus we arrive at a grand total of £987,000,000, which represents in the main the floating or uninvested capital of the well-to-do classes, for the savings of the working man are only partially included in the reckoning.

THE RAILWAY DEAL IN CHINA.

We can scarcely feel certain at present of the exact position regarding the construction of railways in China that has been created by the alleged Belgian syndicate agreement with the Chinese Government. (The voice is the voice of Belgium, but the hands are the hands of France and Russia.) Or is it that the agreement is only with Sheng, who for his part has to provide £2,000,000—a sum that may take some difficulty to raise in the present state of the French syndicate, with which the Russo-Chinese Bank seems to be associated would not have any supreme difficulty in raising the £4,000,000 it has contracted to do. Though, as *The Times* rightly points out, railways are the arteries of the modern world, and in themselves a very considerable security to those who are asked to find the money; hence the prospects of a railway loan, to be raised in Europe on its own merits, are not particularly bright. It is not the question of making railways in China that this and other countries who are apparently left out in the cold need care at. It is the method of their construction and the monopoly sought to be created that are objectionable. The British, the American, and the German Ministers have promptly protested against those portions of the projected arrangement which infringe the principle of the most-favoured-nation treatment, and it may be assumed that their complaints have brought about formal correctness in the terms of the concessions. This is a very important point, and it is, however, as *The Times* also reminds us, scarcely necessary to observe that more than this is required to safeguard the interests of nations not directly concerned in the present negotiations. This railway scheme opens its colonies and its trading rights to all the world on the same terms as to its own subjects. But we are often hardly careful enough to watch over the observance of our treaty rights in cases such as the present. We have also heard complaints of late that all British firms do not do their duty in the matter, that they desire or are entitled to receive in an equal degree with others from their own officials. We may repeat that we desire to see railways in China, and we are sufficiently imbued with the principles of free trade not to grudge to any nationality. What we object to is unfair competition and methods which are sought to be brought about by which this country is shut out from such competition. The necessities of China will probably compel the construction of railways, and we desire fair dealing and no favoritism. To secure these it seems certain British diplomacy will have to remain very active.—*L. and C. Express.*

W. ROBERTSON & Co., Piano and Musical Instrument specialists and experts, Workshops and Factory, Duddell St., Show Rooms, Queen's Road Central.

SOME people seem to believe that it is witty to say "I don't think" every time anybody ventures an observation. "Yes," replied Miss Peppercorn, "and in most cases it isn't witty at all. It's merely a commonplace utterance of truth."

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

July 4th.—AT 4 P.M.

Station.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
WFOOTOCK.						
Tokio.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goto.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai.....	29.70	75	98	N	10	o
Amoy.....	29.59	72	—	—	—	—
Canton.....	29.59	72	—	—	—	—
Hongkong.....	29.56	83	73	S	10	o
Yokohama.....	29.57	—	—	—	—	—
Manila.....	29.50	80	61	—	—	—
U.S. James.....	29.50	80	68	W	10	o

July 5th.—AT 4 A.M.

Station.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.
WFOOTOCK.						
Tokio.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Goto.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai.....	29.73	70	87	SS	5	o
Amoy.....	29.62	80	—	—	—	—
Canton.....	29.62	82	81	—	—	—
Hongkong.....	29.66	82	81	—	—	—
Yokohama.....	29.67	—	—	—	—	—
Manila.....	29.66	82	80	—	—	—
U.S. James.....	29.65	88	76	SE	2	o

F. G. FROST, Acting Director.
Hongkong Observatory, July 5th, 1897.

1. Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, and to the level of the sea in inches, tenths, and hundredths.
2. Thermometer, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.
3. Humidity, in percentage of saturation, the quantity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4. Direction of Wind, according to Beaufort's scale.
5. State of Sky, by day and by night, as follows: Clear, Partly Cloudy, B. Clouds, Fog, Rain, Snow, Hail, Thunder, etc.
6. Direction of Sea, by day and by night, as follows: Calm, Light, Moderate, Strong, Very Strong, etc.
7. Direction of Current, by day and by night, as follows: Calm, Light, Moderate, Strong, Very Strong, etc.

Intimations.

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ADMIRALTY CHARTS AND BOOKS.

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TEETHING BABIES

need time for the teeth. All children need time for a healthy formation of the growing bones. Curvature of the spine, bow legs, and soft bones do not have enough lime. When children are thin they need material for making flesh.

Scott's Emulsion

contains lime, and also the very essence of rich blood and healthy flesh. It has a remarkable effect on babies and children, insuring a healthy growth. The problem is simple. Scott's Emulsion contains the actual elements of food in an easy form for digestion and assimilation. Try it.

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